

The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY 1522 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 2200.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month Daily and Sunday.....\$3.40 per year Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.40 per year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL: Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month Daily and Sunday.....\$3.40 per year Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.40 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

ALL NEW.

Something this old world has a way Of seeming sadder, sad, and gray— A rather hopeless, worn old ball For which our use is rather small.

Yet, when it seemeth so to me I don't give way to misery, And moan because the goal is slight, And most of that is out of sight.

But with each coming of the morn To show a NEW DAY, day reborn, A NEW-BORN WORLD I seek, and find, To ease the dolor of my mind.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Two detectives on an excise case spend \$8.20 for champagne. The case fails. The city pays the bill. The hotel man takes the profit. What's the use?—New York World. Simplest thing in the world. Ask the hotel man.

Although the price of eyeglasses and spectacles is about to soar, there is not likely to be any real hardship in the matter of seeing. Perhaps the most inconvenience will be experienced by those who wear glasses for purposes other than seeing. Also, there may be less seeing "through a glass darkly."

Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt, it is reported, is about to undergo the amputation of a leg. This may interfere with her usual farewell tour of America next season, but it will not negate the fact that even with a single locomotive member in working order Mrs. Bernhardt will remain the foremost tragic actress of the period.

There is nothing in the dispute between the Spanish government and Carranza to disturb the equanimity of the Mexican Republic's peace-loving neighbors. Carranza will have passed out of the memory of man long before Castilian diplomacy has arrived at anything definite. The shrewd First Chief does not stand in awe of the Madrid dons, and little wonder. He knows all about their business methods.

It really doesn't look—as the Boston Evening Transcript would have us believe—as if the United States is held in low esteem by European diplomats. Ambassador von Bernstorff, at least, must have had an exalted opinion of American persuasiveness when he proposed that Secretary Bryan should caple Great Britain into giving up its most efficient weapon in its struggle against Germany—that food blockade.

There is at least one man in the United States who is entirely satisfied with the present tariff law. That man happens to be the President. He is enjoying a well-deserved rest from the importunities of tariff-schedule tinkers to call an extra session of Congress for revision purposes. Despite the falling off in the national revenues caused by the European situation, no one seems inclined to stir up a tariff agitation.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin says the head of the Admiralty Information Bureau has given out the following statement: "We have received information that it is the intention of England to torpedo the first incoming American steamer and charge this to the German submarines." It is not at all likely that any American ship will be torpedoed. Certainly no American ship will be torpedoed by the British. If an American ship should be destroyed it will not be difficult to place the responsibility. An alibi in advance next week.

Whatever may be the possibilities in store for the other European neutrals, the present position of Italy is not an enviable one. Her neutrality may have afforded her time to look over the ground deliberately before making the decisive move, but it is not unlikely that her hesitation will work to her disadvantage in the final adjustment. It is difficult to conjecture how she would be invited to share in a Teutonic triumph and it is almost equally perplexing to find advantage for her in German defeat. Italian diplomacy may find a way out of it, but it is a dangerous game to play.

This is Billy Sunday's view of the modern dance: "I denounce the dance as the most heinous institution that ever wriggled from the depths of perdition. Six saloons do not do as much to rot the morals of girls as one dancing school. Why, you would just as soon hush corn all night by moonlight as dance with your own wife. It's some other fellow's wife or some other fellow's sister. You let him hug your wife for the privilege of hugging his." And Mayor Mitchell, of New York, who has been accused of failing to close the saloons on Sundays because he is too busy dancing, says: "I dance now and then, and if some of those who criticize me for doing so would dance to their dispositions might be improved. The clergymen are well intentioned and well meaning, all of them. They really believe that all evil flows from drink and that if the consumption of liquor could be stopped all human evil would cease—that we would have the millennium. I do not agree with them." What a job Sunday has ahead of him in saving a city with a mayor like Mitchell.

Problems in Government.

The political inventors of Kansas are considering the advisability of abolishing the State legislature and creating a State council which shall meet three or four times a year to consider legislation demanded by the people. The arguments advanced in favor of this extension of the commission form of government to the State, are that it will be more economical than the legislature, and that fewer and better laws would be the result. Such a change could be made only by remodeling the constitution of the State and that would have to be submitted to the people. There may be better ways of making laws than by a legislature, but it is questionable whether a small State council called in session by the governor would make fewer and better laws, by acting under the spur of agitation, without either deliberation or a general knowledge by the people. A few men backed up with publicity might think they were legislating for the whole people and after the laws went into effect discover that they represented the demands of a small minority instead of the majority. The State legislature often makes such mistakes and the members have to accept responsibility when they get back home. It may be a weakness in our form of government that the people have to be consulted and that they are liable to change their minds, but it is the American way and cannot be changed without the consent of the people.

In the Southern States they have their principal contests in the primaries where candidates are chosen, and the result of the primary contests are accepted as final without any contest on election day. Last April, Alabama had a Senatorial primary in which the whole country took an interest, because the candidates for United States Senator were Oscar Underwood and Capt. Richard P. Hobson. The latter introduced the prohibition issue which added to the interest, as it gave Capt. Hobson the moral support of all the prohibitionists from Maine to California, and made the issue reverberate through the halls of Congress. But with one of the largest votes polled in Alabama in many years, Mr. Underwood was nominated, receiving nearly 90,000 votes to less than 55,000 for Capt. Hobson. It was a larger vote than was cast in the Presidential election in 1912 or that in 1908 or 1904, and Mr. Underwood's vote in the primaries was 10,000 larger than the total vote of the State at the November election. The same contest was made in the primary over State offices, and an anti-prohibition candidate for governor was nominated. Prohibition was defeated in the primary where 145,000 votes were cast, but the legislature elected in November with half that number of votes, has enacted a prohibition law and passed the law over the governor's veto.

It would appear from the primary vote of the State that the governor represented the will of the people, but from the election returns that the legislature represented that will. No one can tell which until there is another election in Alabama. The situation in Alabama simply illustrates the complaint of Kansas that the legislature does not always reflect public opinion. But what are we going to do about it? A small State council is just as liable to reflect the sentiments of the agitators, not to use the word "lobbyists," who gather about the State capital as is the legislature. The only way to remedy the weakness of the present form of government, if it is a weakness, is for the people to keep awake and show the same interest after the primary and the election, and let their representatives know that they are awake. They now too often leave the formation of what is called public sentiment to the agitators who are ubiquitous and ever on the job, with a mailing list to attract letters from back home that will assure the legislator that the really good people of the district demand the new law, and that public sentiment has changed.

Pennsylvania's Marriage Menace.

Dr. J. J. Welsh, the eminent surgeon, much honored in Pennsylvania, recently gave a lecture on "Medical Superstitions," and said there could be no progress in medical science until physicians learn that disease and habit cannot be inherited; that tuberculosis and drunkenness are the results of environment, predisposition and suggestion and that both are curable. He denounced the doctrine of heredity as a silly superstition, and declared that the men who foster it are responsible for half the imaginary diseases that are sapping our vitality. The doctor suggested that the people who imagine they can raise the physical standard of men by passing laws would next attempt to explain the evolution of genius and try to produce it by statute. The genius has been supplied by the author of the bill to regulate marriage introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature.

Dr. Welsh may wish much study to these questions, but who would prefer his judgment to that of a \$1,000 salaried doctor, appointed by the county commissioners, who is authorized by law to permit or refuse marriage to a man and a woman? The eugenic marriage law is a great, wise and beneficent reform for the political doctors who hope to get the jobs and collect the fees as well as the salary. If the bill should be adopted and prevent the marriage of people who have been in the bread line and soup kitchens, as well as those who have accepted help from a private or public institution, Pennsylvania would become a marriageless State during the rest of this administration, if the Hon. Hampton Moore's figures are correct as to the number of people out of work in the great Keystone State.

Nearly a Deadlock with Germany.

Germany's note is merely a reiteration of her attitude toward neutral shipping and a flat refusal, in the polite terms of diplomacy, to adopt any measures of her own to safeguard American lives or American vessels in the war zone which she has defined. Since the protection of American life and property constituted the sum and substance of our warning and our demand, the German reply can only be regarded as thoroughly unsatisfactory. Were it not for the one suggestion on the part of Germany that we should use our warships to convoy our merchantmen, the situation might well be regarded as a deadlock. It cannot be imagined for a moment, however, that the government of the United States will court the danger involved in sending its ships of war into the war zone declared by Germany. There can be no escape, however, from the impression that Germany has been playing a game of bluff. Without a doubt she has been in the past exerting every power at her command to block Great Britain's control of ocean commerce. The fixing of a date on which danger will ensue to American shipping is without serious significance. Great Britain still controls the seas.

An Oriental City.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

AS SOON as the plans for the San Francisco Exposition were definitely settled and the work was well started, some psychological problems came up. There were men, some of them men of great ability, who could not co-operate. They were used to working alone. Perhaps they were born to work alone. At any rate, they were plainly not organization men. And this exposition, if it was to get itself done and done on time, must be developed through organization.

One very brilliant man, whose services had been counted on, withdrew for the simple reason that it was found to be impossible for him to have his own way. Naturally, too, there was the inevitable clash of temperaments. What was most surprising was that there should not have been more dissension. On the whole the organization worked with fine harmony. Of course, the compromises that the architects had to submit to caused pain to artistic sensibilities. It was the inevitable story of the ideal having to give way before the practical. That there was loss in the compromising no one would have denied. But compromise had to be.

Then, too, there was the question as to how labor should be treated, a question of big import. "P. H. McCarthy played great ball," one of the exposition authorities remarked to me the other day with a smile. He meant that McCarthy had been an influential factor in keeping the workers in good humor. He realized the importance of making the exposition a tremendous success, of letting it stand for a great California achievement, with labor taking its share in the credit and profiting by so magnificent a stimulus to industry.

The burden of getting things done fell upon Director of Works Connick. He kept a close eye on the architects, the engineers and the construction men. When the pay rolls told him that a particular piece of work was lagging behind he was sure to be on hand for his part in the day of reckoning. They got into the way down there, on the exposition grounds, of referring to Connick with less affection than respect. His was the ungrateful task of being a driver, and he knew how to drive. It was a matter of pride with him that this exposition should be distinguished among the great expositions of the world by being far ahead of time.

There was one circumstance that helped immensely in getting the work done; the effort on the part of those in authority to assure workers who were actually fitted for their tasks. The directors strictly adhered to their agreement not to use their influence to obtain appointments. But persons in authority outside the exposition and outside San Francisco, some of them in high authority, were not so scrupulous. They seemed to regard the exposition as in the light of political jobbery. They would send people with letters, making requests for positions without any reference to fitness. In some cases the applicants damaged their chances by saying that they would take anything that might be offered. Then they were told that positions were offered only to workers especially desirable, with qualifications that caused them to be pursued. In the case of Dr. F. J. V. Skiff the words were literally true. For, after refusing the appointment of director-in-chief, he was followed to Europe and persuaded that his extensive experience in other expositions made it imperative that he should give his services to San Francisco.

From the start it was realized that, vast as the exposition was to be, representing styles of architecture almost sensationally different, it must nevertheless suggest that it was all of a piece. The relation of San Francisco to the Orient provided the clue. It was fitting that on the shores of San Francisco Bay, where ships to and from the Orient were continually plying, there should rise an Oriental city. The idea had a special appeal in providing a reason for the extensive use of color. The bay, somewhat bleak in spite of the California sunshine, needed to be helped out with color. The use of color by the Orientals had abundantly justified itself as an integral part of architecture. The Greeks and the Romans had accepted it and applied it even in their statuary. It was, moreover, associated with those Spanish and Mexican buildings characteristic of the early days of California history.

There were, of course, the inevitable mischances, mainly due to weather. Frames of buildings blew down; a shipload of lumber was lost; some of the contractors failed in their contracts and had to have work done for them. But these were minor incidents. What, for example, did one load of lumber amount to in an enterprise that, before the work was finished, was to use 100,000,000 square feet of lumber? The marvel was that, within the space of three years, a walled city should have been built, a city of domes and minarets and spires, antique in design and yet modern in its equipment, combining utility with splendor and glowing with color.

For the color-effects it was felt that just the right man must be found or the result would be disastrous. The choice fell on Jules Guerin, long accepted as one of the finest colorists among the painters of his time. He followed the guidance of the natural conditions surrounding the exposition, the hues of the sky and the bay, of the mountains, varying from deep green to tawny yellow, and of the morning and evening light. And he worked, too, with an eye on those effects of illumination that would make the scene fairyland by night, utilizing even the tones of the fog.

Parker's Tribute to Taft.

The tribute paid by former Judge Alton B. Parker, Democrat, to William Howard Taft, Republican, at the Suffolk County dinner Saturday night was graceful and sincere. It is true that for the dignity of the bench and for conservative thought in general the former President has been a persistent, dauntless champion, and an efficient one judging by recent election returns, despite one great defeat. The applause with which the name of Taft was greeted by the Suffolk County men was warmly spontaneous. Suffolk has never had much patience with the fads and frills of Progressivism.—Brooklyn Eagle.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Some Popular Lecturers of the Last Century.

(Written kindly for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Three or four years before the death of Parke Godwin, at the age of eighty-six, I met him one morning when he seemed disposed to entertain with me some of his reminiscences. As he knew almost every man worth knowing in America, having even known Aaron Burr and talked with him, his experiences and associations were rich in picturesque, dramatic and exciting incidents. Mr. Godwin was for some years an eagerly sought platform lecturer. He was accustomed to make a winter tour which carried him frequently as far west as Mississippi River. He had a personal acquaintance with "all of those who had gained great reputations as lecturers or platform lecturers and many times compared notes with them, learning thereby what some of their personal experiences were.

"With a single exception," he said, "the educational system of this country has been changed, and there are innumerable technical schools, as well as those teaching some one concrete profession."

The young man, then, may learn his trade either in the old way, by entering it, or by attending some institution specializing in the vocation which he is to follow.

Which is the better way?

Both, I say.

If one is to take up a technical trade requiring a scientific or other special knowledge, he would better spend a few years in some institution which teaches only that, and then, after that, he should finish his education in the workshop or the office of a concern devoted to it.

It is obvious that the workshop or the office cannot as easily impart the fundamental principles of a vocation as can a well-equipped institution.

While at work the apprentice is obliged to do many things which are not directly contributing to his education. He obtains experience, it is true, but he is not allowed to have that broadness of view, which would come to him in school.

The atmosphere of a schoolroom is conducive to efficiency. One has nothing else to think about; and, therefore, can devote his entire time to obtaining a better knowledge of the work he is to do for a living.

In recommending the technical schools, I am aware that many of them are altogether too theoretical or academic, and that they are, perhaps, too broad instead of specific; but, for all that, the well-equipped technical school places before its pupils the great fundamentals of a vocation, which, if rightly understood and applied, are of untold benefit.

Certain lines, however, cannot be taught in school, but are learned in the workshop or the office. These are the fundamental principles of the majority of technical trades can be imparted in the schoolroom and laboratory.

Practically all of our best technical schools, including institutes of technology, are managed by experts who, fortunately, are composite men, not only understanding the theory, but having the ability to impart its principles.

A graduate of one of these institutions, while he may begin close to the bottom of the ladder, and while he may work for a year or more alongside of the young man who has not been favored with his opportunities, will eventually, all things being equal, advance more rapidly than will one who entered the trade as an apprentice without good technical school training.

While this school training does not wholly give the experience of the workshop, it will give the student the fundamental principles, and, secondly, how more easily to apply them.

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NO MUSIC IN HIS FEET.

Inability to Foot Trot Brought Martial Woes, Manufacturer Says.

New York, Feb. 18.—Inability to learn the fox trot and the one-step today was declared to be the cause of his divorce by Harry Meinken, wealthy manufacturer, who is suing for divorce because, he says, his wife gave kisses to "Andy Crocker," basketball player, and pink silk pajamas to Harry P. Hewes, a wealthy young real estate man.

When she found he could not do the new step, Meinken said, his wife went out and found other men who could, and thereafter spent most of her time "cabaretting." Mrs. Meinken admitted frequenting cabaret shows, but declared her husband taught her to like them.

So many society women attended the trial today that extra chairs had to be brought in to accommodate them. The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

MIDNIGHT DANCES IN TRENCHES.

Month Organ Furnishes Music for Waiters, Gunner Writes.

London, Feb. 18.—Midnight dances are a feature of British army life in the trenches in West Flanders, according to a letter from a runner of the 15th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. He says: "We have occasional midnight waiters, the music being supplied by a month organ, treasured by one of the runners."

SPAIN FACES MONEY CRISIS.

King Alfonso Adjourns Parliament Despite Important Pending Bills.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—An economic and financial crisis has developed in Spain. Alfonso today signed a decree adjourning parliament indefinitely despite the fact that important bills are pending.

The premier announced that the government is compelled to devote all its attention to applying the law recently passed to meet the domestic crisis.

HINDUS MUTINY AT SINGAPORE.

French and Japanese Marines Landed to Subdue Revolt.

Tokyo, Feb. 18.—Eight hundred Hindu soldiers attached to the British colonial forces at Singapore, Straits Settlements, have mutinied, according to dispatches from the Malay Archipelago.

French and Japanese Marines were landed to assist the local British forces in subduing the mutineers.

Issue No Jitney Bus Licenses.

Although only ten days before the Washington Jitney bus service goes into effect, not a single license to operate the buses has been taken out, according to a statement of the license clerk.

Operators are urged to obtain licenses as soon as possible to avoid a hitch in the inauguration of the service on March 1.

Bartender Kills Himself.

John J. O'Malley, twenty-three, a bartender, of 337 N. street northwest, committed suicide early yesterday morning by shooting himself through his heart.

A verdict of suicide was given by the coroner's office.

German Chief of Arsenal Dead.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Gen. Wilhelm von Flossow, chief director of the German arsenal, died today.

Doings of Society

Admiral Baron Dewa, of the Japanese navy, entertained at dinner at the Shoreham last evening. His guests included the Secretary of State, Ambassador Chinda, the Secretary of War, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry Breckinridge, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Surgeon General William C. Brastel, Maj. Gen. James B. Aleshaire, Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntire, Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. Godfrey George Barnett, Admiral Victor Blue, Admiral A. Reynolds, Admiral H. R. Stanford, Capt. William P. Cronin, Capt. E. C. Bryan, Capt. J. P. Oliver, Capt. L. A. Cotton, Capt. R. C. Smith, Capt. M. D. Bristol, Capt. C. B. Brittain, Capt. M. G. French, Capt. John A. Hoogerwerf, Capt. L. Washington, Capt. E. W. Berber, Commander Ralph Earle, Commander J. Berry, Commander James C. Gillmore, Capt. McArthur, Capt. Marsh, Wilbur J. Lewis, Capt. G. Davis, Capt. Joseph William B. Fleming, William McNeil, Herbert C. Hengstler, Edward T. Williams, Frank P. Lockhart, Fred E. "Charley" G. L. Davis, Capt. Joseph W. F. Norris, and Mrs. Sternberg. Red tulips were the predominant flower in the decorations, and cherries were used liberally on the luncheon table.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory will entertain at luncheon tomorrow their guests including Chief Justice and Mrs. Campbell, Representative and Mrs. Slayden, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Reeside, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gregory and the Solicitor General.

Miss Annes Hart Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Labor, entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of the Willard. Violets formed the centerpiece of the luncheon table, and each guest was given a corsage of the same flower. Among the guests were Miss Genevieve Clark, Miss Maria Murdock, Miss Helen Connelly, Miss Eleanor Knowland, Miss Frances Baker, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Evangeline Prouty, Miss Clara Francis, Miss Helen Walsh, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Iris Hawley, Mrs. John B. Denmore, and Miss Mary Ellen Wilson.

Mrs. Weston Van Syke, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Frances Van Syke, and Mrs. E. J. Mason, will be at home tomorrow in Washington, are guests at the Hotel Powhatan.

Mrs. N. E. Mason, wife of Rear Admiral Mason, will be at home tomorrow.

ARMY ORDERS.

The name of Capt. John J. Teffer, Jr., Seventh Infantry, is placed on the list of deceased officers published in General Order, No. 3, March 1, 1911, to take effect February 23, 1915, and the name of Capt. Thomas L. Smith, General Staff, is removed therefrom, to take effect February 23, 1915. Lieut. James C. Cardenas, cavalry, is assigned to the Thirtieth Cavalry, to take effect March 1, 1915.

Lieut. James J. O'Hara, cavalry, is assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry, to take effect February 23, 1915. The expiration of the leave of absence heretofore granted him will bring him to the front where he may be assigned.

Lieut. Almon Parmenter, infantry, is relieved from duty as adjutant general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to take effect March 20, 1915. Parmenter is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, to take effect March 20, 1915.

Capt. Thomas J. Smith, General Staff, is detailed to serve in a vacancy in the Quarter Master's office, to take effect February 23, 1915. Capt. Austin P. Bennett, is relieved from duty in that corps, to take effect February 23, 1915.

Capt. Martin Novak, infantry, will report in person to the Adjutant General's office, at such time as he may designate for examination in the field. Upon completion of his examination, Capt. Novak will return to the place of receipt by him of his orders.

Capt. Matthew Churchill, Field Artillery, upon the completion of his duty at Williamsport, Pa., is relieved from duty at that place, to take effect March 1, 1915. He is assigned to the purpose of instructing Battery A, Field Artillery, Organized Militia of Pennsylvania, and upon the completion of his duty at that place, he is to report to his proper station.

Capt. James H. Wheeler, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the 36th Cannon, placed on the unassigned list, and detailed as instructor of the Coast Artillery Corps, to take effect March 1, 1915.

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as fort commander, Fort Wadsworth, New York, and is assigned to the command of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff.

Capt. John C. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, is assigned to the 12th Company, Fort Stevens, N. J., to take effect March 1, 1915. He is relieved from his present duty as fort commander, Fort Stevens, N. J., to take effect March 1, 1915.

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Capt. John C. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, is assigned to the 12th Company, Fort Stevens, N. J., to take effect March 1, 1915. He is relieved from his present duty as fort commander, Fort Stevens, N. J., to take effect March 1, 1915.

Capt. Charles H. Hilton,